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GDR REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD101151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2313 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Geneva--The Geneva disarmament committee concluded its regular session on Saturday evening. The GDR ambassador and permanent representative, Dr Gerhard Herder, noted in an ADN interview that this year's meeting had been held under complicated international conditions. "It is thus all the more praiseworthy that the constructive line of the socialist states regarding concrete negotiations on key questions of disarmament could be forced through, and that a business-like dialogue resumed in the course of the meeting."

Dr Herder continued: "In addition to the ban on new types of weapons of mass destruction, the socialist countries made great efforts to achieve a ban on radiological weapons. The time is now ripe for this question, and it can only be regretted that because of the obstructive attitude of some states, it was not possible to make any significant progress." The discussions again underlined the fact that the disarmament committee, especially under complicated international conditions, bears great responsibility as an organ of negotiation for **global** disarmament measures in the struggle for halting the arms race.

CONTINUING POLISH WORKER STRIKES, 'OUTRAGE' REPORTED

LD091709 Tirana in Polish to Poland 2130 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Station commentary: "Polish Workers Continue the Struggle for Their Rights and Are Not Being Deceived by the Demagogy of the Revisionists"]

[Text] For some 5 weeks now the Polish working class has been engaged in strikes and expressing its resentment and hatred of the revisionist authorities' antiworker policy. A wave of resentment and strikes has engulfed more towns and entire regions of Poland, and of late it struck mightily not only in Baltic ports such as Gdansk and Gdynia, but also in other areas, such as Kielce, Poznan and elsewhere.

Polish workers have embarked on a strike movement and given voice to their opposition to the capitalist course, to the anti-popular and antinational policy of the Gierek clique. They have left their jobs and unwillingly started to demonstrate because they were no longer able to tolerate the oppression and exploitation of the ruling capitalist clique.

The workers are struggling for their rights and better wages in the face of constantly rising prices and the cost of living. Faced with workers' growing protests and opposition, the revisionists of Warsaw, in addition to intensifying their threats and violence--threats of dealing severely with those who do not return to work--have also intensified their demagogy.

And so, at a special session of the Politbruo, Gierek appealed to strikers to return to work, assuring them all will be well. The same was done by the revisionists in the past few days through their mouthpiece, TRYBUNA LUDU. The paper said that work stoppages do not cure the plague; on the contrary they make it worse because they make it difficult to bring order to the economy and instead increase the existing difficulties.

Polish reformistic trade unions were also mobilized to stop the strikes and force workers to return to their jobs. These, just as the trade unions in the capitalist countries do, pretend to defend the cause of the workers, but in fact they defend the bourgeoisie and try to prevent workers from striking, from struggling for their rights in the streets outside their factories, but to reach agreement with factory owners who will, after all, meet the workers' demands. [sentence as heard]

In reality the trade unions are fighting to preserve the rule of the bourgeoisie and to preserve the system of oppression and exploitation.

It is clear that the ruling clique fears that the struggle of Polish workers will grow, and this is why it is trying to strangle it at all costs. Workers are being ordered to return to work and intensify their efforts to make the bourgeoisie richer. But the Gierek clique is fighting to stay in power and to keep its gains, and in so doing it is intensifying its capitalist oppression and exploitation of workers.

Polish workers will not be deceived by demagogy, and it is a fact that despite appeals for a return to work the working class is continuing its struggle. No mask, no maneuver, no promise can appease the popular outrage which in Poland is deeply rooted. This outrage has its sources in the capitalist, antipopular and antinational policy pursued by the ruling clique. Gierek's promises of a good living for every Pole are demagogic. Following the path of his predecessor, the Gierek clique has consolidated the capitalist processes in the country, consolidated the policy of dependence on Western monopolies and above all on Soviet social-imperialism.

This has resulted in a growing crisis, and its effects, such as rising prices and shortages of food, unemployment, inflation and other things, can be felt with increasingly greater force. The promised prosperity is only for the new class of bourgeoisie which, as the Polish press itself has confirmed, has everything it needs.

In the interest of capitalist gains the new bourgeoisie is forced to export to the FRG, Britain and elsewhere Polish meat and food without any regard for the fact they are short on the domestic market. This is the face of Gierek's socialism in which the new bourgeoisie controls property, controls the production forces and oppresses and exploits the ordinary worker.

It is this situation which has forced Polish workers to rise against the ruling system. By following this path Polish workers are deepening their revolutionary awareness and are gaining strength and preparing for future battles, for the revolution which is the only way of doing away with the capitalist system of oppression and exploitation.

This is possible because in the revisionist countries, and therefore also in Poland, as Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his work, "Imperialist and the Revolution," great opportunities exist for a revolution. The law of revolution operates in Poland as it does in any other bourgeois country.

TIRANA RADIO SCORES BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV CRIMEA MEETING

AU091420 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] It has been reported that Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian revisionist clique, is visiting the Soviet Union. He was received yesterday by Brezhnev, the head of the Soviet social imperialist clique. According to TASS, they had discussions in a cordial atmosphere characterized by identical views on the problems they discussed.

As reported, the Soviet Union has been visited consecutively within a short period of time by the heads of several East European allied countries, who were all received by Brezhnev, as is customary. Within the framework of the overall neocolonialist policy pursued by the Soviet social imperialists with regard to the vassal East European countries, the purpose of this periodical summoning of the leaders of the revisionist clique during the summer season to the Soviet Union is obvious. These visits, in addition to the comings and goings of high Kremlin emissaries to East European capitals, serve to bind them even more to the Kremlin's imperialist policy. It is not fortuitous that on such occasions the Soviet press loudly praises the friendly relations with the allied countries and proclaims a further deepening of cooperation and coordination with those countries.

In addition to further increasing the dependence of the countries belonging to the so-called socialist community and its insistence on more complete subordination, the Kremlin also needs greater support for its imperialist policy from these countries. The propaganda apparatus of the Soviet Union also exploits these visits to further deepen the demagogic clamor about the reduction of tension and security in Europe and throughout the world, to deceive the peoples of the world and to divert their attention from the objective reality, which is pregnant with grave dangers as a result of the savage interimperialist rivalry and the unbridled arms race in which both imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are engaged to achieve hegemony and control throughout the world.

ZERI I POPULLIT CONDEMNS BOLOGNA BOMBING INCIDENT

AU081840 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 8 Aug 80

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In connection with the 2 August explosion at the Bologna railroad station, when part of the station was destroyed, 80 people were killed and 200 more were injured. ZERI I POPULLIT today carries an article denouncing this new terrorist act perpetrated by fascist forces in Italy.

This criminal act, the article stresses among other things, has aroused powerful protests by the Italian proletariat and people, who indignantly condemn this inhuman act and demand that the way be barred to prevent a new fascist march. After pointing out that capitalism, this decaying system of bourgeois exploitation and violence, is the major factor making the life of the broad masses of the Italian people increasingly more difficult and unsafe, the paper stresses that the Albanian people are not at all indifferent. On the contrary, they are profoundly interested in places and events, particularly in a country such as Italy. Thefascist threat is directed against the Italian people and proletariat, but it also constitutes a great danger to other peoples and particularly to the Albanian people. The Albanian people who have shed rivers of blood throughout the centuries for their freedom and independence, do not forget the fact that it was precisely the Italian imperialist bourgeoisie that undertook aggressions against our country twice within less than 20 years: in 1920 and through the fascist occupation in 1939. History has taught our people to keep their eyes open. We value the country's and the people's freedom above all else. We are against fascism, which brings in its wake imperialist wars and danger to the freedom of the peoples. Therefore, it is our duty to keep our vigilence sharp and to express our concern over the danger of a revival of fascism in neighboring Italy. Proceeding from pure sentiments of proletarian internationalism, the Albanian people have always wished and continue to wish that the Italian people live in freedom and that through their struggle and efforts they turn their aspirations to liberate themselves of all oppression and exploitation into reality. The Albanian people are convinced, the article concludes, that the Italian working class and working masses will know how to find the right way to struggle to prevent fascism

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UPPER VOLTA--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania led by one of its secretaries, Koco Danaj, left today for a friendly visit to Upper Volta at the invitation of the general council of Upper Voltan students. The delegation will take part in the international and popular events which will be organized there on the occasion of the organization's 20th anniversary. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM USSR 9 AUGUST

AU091753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today returned home from the Soviet Union. He was on a short vacation there at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Varna airport he was cordially welcomed by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Stoichev, Dimitur Stanishev and Georgi Atanasov. Sergey Bogatenko, Soviet consul at the Soviet General Consulate in Varna, was also present.

BCP CC POLITBURO ON ZHIVKOV-BREZHNEV CRIMEA TALKS

AU091914 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Aug (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard an information on the friendly meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria with Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, held on August 7, this year in Crimea. The Politburo assesses extremely high the latest Crimea meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and complete unanimity on all the matters discussed.

The Politburo expresses complete agreement with the stands of the two party and state leaders that the all-round Bulgaro-Soviet relations are constantly getting deeper, closer and more cordial. It assesses very high the results of the meeting and the talks which, as after the former meetings, will render a fresh impetus to the process of all-round cooperation and integration of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian people fully support the determination of the BCP and the CPSU to further the intensive character of bilateral cooperation, to deepen specialization and industrial joint production and jointly with the other fraternal countries to develop on an ever wider scale the international division of labor, to increase the efficiency of the national economies and to improve further the well-being of the people on this basis.

Expressing the will of the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP maintains that the road of strengthening good-neighborly relations can and should be Balkan Peninsula, and in the Mediterranean can and should be followed. The Madrid meeting should become an important stage in this progress forward. It is necessary to take steps to decrease the international tension and to achieve military detente. Such steps could be worked out by the all-European conference on military detente and disarmament proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP stated that Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev were fully justified in expressing concern over the continuing tension in Southeast Asia, where the hegemonist policy of Beijing, backed by the USA, stands in the way of making this area a zone of peace and stability, of establishing normal relations between the neighbouring countries. The Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people fully back the peaceful and principled approach of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to the settling of interstate relations in Southeast Asia.

As formerly, the Bulgarian Communist Party stands for consolidation of the cooperation of the communist and workers' parties on the international arena, for development of the ties and concerted action with the socialist, social democratic, peasants' parties and organizations, with all the democratic forces in the interest of lasting peace and security of the nations.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expresses deepest gratitude to Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev for their enormous new contribution to the furthering of fraternal cooperation and all-round integration of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, to consolidation of unity and power of the socialist community, to deepening the process of detente, peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

BTA OBSERVER ON BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV CRIMEA TALKS

AU082015 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 8 Aug 80

[By BTA observer D. Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Aug (BTA)--The L. Brezhnev-T. Zhivkov Crimea meeting coincided with a complicated international situation due to the offensive of the USA, the NATO leading circles and China against detente. The most important moments in this offensive are the decision of the USA and its Atlantic allies to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the continuing export of counter-revolution to Afghanistan by the USA and China, the U.S. aggressive military moves in the Pacific area, and China's hostile acts in South-east Asia.

At the Crimea meeting talks, the voice of an absolutely different policy was heard. Without underestimating the grave danger for peace and security in (?Europe) and the world, the analysis at the Crimea meeting has channelled the attention to the positive trends of development with an emphasis on the considerable results achieved by the policy of detente and the necessity to follow this course further.

Mr Brezhnev and Mr Zhivkov answered the calls of Washington to step up armament and the military aggressive preparations against the European socialist states by an appeal for strengthening the good-neighbourly relations in Europe, the Balkans included, and in the Mediterranean.

The analysis of the preparations for the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation as a continuation of the Helsinki conference was an important moment in the Crimea talks.

While, on the one hand, the USA and its Atlantic allies are making apparent attempts to underrate this meeting and, on the other hand, are making ready to use it for a new campaign of slander and instigations against the European socialist states, the top party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria have discussed in Crimea the question how to make of the Madrid meeting a new stage of detente. They have also pointed out the most correct way to achieve this: The undertaking of measures for military detente. In this connection was confirmed the constructive proposal of the European socialist Warsaw Treaty member-countries to call an all-European conference on military detente and on disarmament.

Expressed was the will for real, constructive content and a constructive agenda of the Madrid meeting solely with a view of the interests of peace, security, detente and international cooperation.

BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

AU091543 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Aug (BTA)--"Absence of a safe internal political alternative and mutual pushes of Republicans and Democrats towards ever more dangerous foreign political schemes," this is how RABOTNICHESKO DELO characterizes the electoral campaign in the USA in a commentary headlined "Dangerous Bidding," observer Yoan Mateev notes that the typical thing of the presidential election race now is its early mounting towards a climax.

The unusual thing about the campaign is its conspicuousness that this time neither Carter, nor Reagan have proposed a clear-cut programme to combat the economic and social crisis, writes Mr Mateev.

At the same time the presidential election race between the two chief contenders is advancing mainly along lines of dangerous bidding--of raging adventurist militarism and anticommunism, underlines the news analyst.

Another thing about the electoral campaign is the clearly expressed distrust towards the two rivals, concludes the party organ's commentary.

NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON PRC-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

AU060945 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA)--Beijing's aspiration for a broad cooperation with Washington in the military field is in absolute harmony with its hegemony ambitions towards the Asian Continent and the Pacific and Indian Ocean area, according to NARODNA ARMIYA, in a commentary on the role and tasks of the Chinese Army at the present stage, the daily emphasizes that the modernization of the Chinese armed forces with the help of the USA coincides with Beijing's stand of increasing the U.S. military presence in that part of the world.

The U.S. militaries do not conceal the actual purpose of the USA rendering military assistance to China. They openly state that "Beijing is to update its army in order to oppose the Soviet Union," reads the commentary. It also notes that in their aspiration to convince the Chinese people and the military men in the necessity for intensive preparations for war, the Beijing leaders are increasing the anti-Soviet hysteria in the country and in the army, maintaining that "the Soviet Union is threatening China" and is even "ready to swallow her".

Further on NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes that this same leadership is having territorial claims both to the Soviet Union and to all of its neighbours, even to countries which are not its direct neighbours such as the Philippines.

The daily dwells on the measures being taken by the Beijing leadership for suppressing the growing discontent in the army with its policy which is absolutely contrasting the interests of the Chinese people being one of spreading a spirit of militarism and chauvinism among the military men. All that, according to NARODNA ARMIYA, shows for the next time in succession what a danger for peace and the safety of peoples today's China is. The daily points out that the Chinese-American military cohesion threatens with new military adventures similar to the one against Vietnam.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH INDIA'S NURUL HASSAN

AU101945 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 10 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Professor Nurul Hassan, deputy-chairman of the Scientific and Industrial Development Council of India, who is on a visit here. The meeting was attended by Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technological Progress.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU101940 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 10 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr Aleksandr Shokin, minister of electronics industry of the Soviet Union. Questions of deepening the cooperation between the two countries in the field of electronics were discussed.

Stara Zagora Visit

AU081817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Aleksandr Shokin, Soviet minister of electronics industry has paid a visit to Stara Zagora. The delegation was accompanied by Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electric engineering, and by Mincho Tabakov, chairman of the Stara Zagora Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. The guests became familiar with the organization of production in the (?Moskovski) scientific-production combine and in the unified plants for storing data devices.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL IN VARNA 10 AUGUST

AU101950 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 10 August (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, met here today Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, who was on vacation in Bulgaria.

Mr Zhivkov expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Portuguese working people, the democrats and patriots of Portugal in defense of the democratic achievements of that country, for consolidation of detente and international cooperation.

Mr Cunhal greeted the great successes of the Bulgarian people in the construction of the developed socialist society, and Bulgaria's consistent policy for peace and security of the peoples. He told of the complex political situation in Portugal, of the struggle of the Portuguese people against the dangerous offensive of the reactionary forces aimed at restoring the rule of the monopolies and large estate owners and the liquidation of the democratic regime.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Cunhal underlined the principled policy of the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party, a policy of firm resistance to the forces of imperialism, supported by the Chinese leaders, who are trying to bring about a new dangerous arms race, to reverse Europe to the years of cold war. In this connection the two party leaders stressed the primary importance of the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for overcoming the exacerbation of the international situation, for removing the threat to world peace.

Hailing the successes in the struggle of the nations, the leaders of the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party stressed the necessity of further consolidation of the cohesion of the world communist and workers' movement, of the cooperation of forces of the world revolutionary movement--the socialist community countries, the workers' movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement, the strengthening unity of action of all the peace-loving and democratic forces in the struggle for freedom, democracy, national independence, peace and disarmament.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Cunhal assessed highly the existing fraternal ties and cooperation between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party and expressed readiness for further consolidation and deepening of relations between the two fraternal parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They emphasized the necessity of developing friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese people, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Portugal. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV GREETS VANUATU'S PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE

AU081545 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to George Sokomanu, president of the Republic of Vanuatu, on the occasion of the proclamation of the republic's independence.

The telegram emphasizes that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to the principle of equality, self-determination and cooperation among the peoples, recognizes the Republic of Vanuatu as an independent and sovereign state and expresses a readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER CHIPANDE ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU110940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, a delegation of the armed forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has arrived in our country. The delegation is headed by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defense and member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Permanent Political Committee.

The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov. Later, the guests laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum, at the Soviet soldiers monument and at the But Thian war veterans monument.

MALTESE MINISTER OF CULTURE BARBARA ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU081950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Culture, Agatha Barbara, minister of labor, welfare and culture of the Republic of Malta, has arrived in Bulgaria on a visit. She will familiarize herself with the Bulgarian people's achievements in the sphere of culture and will have talks on questions pertaining to further cooperation between the two countries.

At Sofia airport Agatha Barbara was welcomed by Milcho Germanov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and by Emil Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the committee.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN DADOO DEPARTS

AU091830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, who was in Bulgaria on a vacation at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has left the country.

GENERAL DZHUROV, OFFICIALS ATTEND VARNA NAVAL CELEBRATION

AU081923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] A celebration marking the militant holiday of the Bulgarian Navy was held at the summer theater in Varna. Present were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Todor Stoichev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; Vice Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Black Sea Navy, leaders of the okrug and of the city, representatives of the Varna public, admirals, generals, officers, sailors and many citizens.

Rear Admiral Yovcho Georgiev gave a speech. Vice Admiral Vitaliy (?Patoliev), conveyed the militant greetings of the Soviet sailors and marines to their Bulgarian comrades.

A greetings telegram was sent to the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES OLYMPIC COMPETITORS

AU091357 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the Bulgarian Olympic competitors: "Only Achievements of a World Olympic Level Can Satisfy Us"]

[Text] Dear comrades, I am glad to welcome you in Bulgaria after your return from the 22d Summer Olympic Games in Moscow. I am even more glad that you came back with so many Olympic medals, more than any Bulgarian sportsmen had ever before won. There is no need to tell you that all Bulgarians, who consider you in body and soul as faithful daughters and sons, welcome you with joy.

Millions of Bulgarian patriots, all Bulgarians have followed the Olympic Games on the television, radio and in the press and there was great enthusiasm expressed when the best of you could express your mastership and skill. I do not want to speak about our feelings when the Bulgarian flag was raised and the "Dear Motherland" anthem was played. We were with you and undoubtedly you also were with us during the entire period of tension, trial and contest. We could not otherwise explain how we could win 41 gold, silver and bronze medals. May these medals bring happiness to their worthy bearers, who now are bearers of Bulgarian sports honor.

The motherland and the party express their gratitude for the work and efforts, for the successes and justified confidence and for the new worthy place that you have achieved for Bulgaria in the front rank of the worthiest Olympic nations.

I also express gratitude to the trainers and other specialists and to the leaders for their efforts which often cannot be seen and on whose efforts are based all the successes of the sportsmen and competitors.

We also express gratitude to the television, radio and to all mass information media for widely reporting the Olympic Games and for providing us with the opportunity to participate in the noble tense struggle at the Olympics.

As you know, we strive to achieve world levels in all spheres of material and cultural life. We are living in such times that nothing that is below world standards can satisfy us. There is only one level in the sphere of sports and that is the world Olympic level.

In Moscow you had the opportunity to test yourselves, to test your training and your willpower. And what is more, you could test yourselves in competing against the best sportsmen in the world, the sportsmen who broke national and Olympic records at the 22d Olympic Games. It is wonderful that it was actually in Moscow, at the 22d Summer Olympic Games that such unprecedented heights in the world of sports were achieved. If somebody cannot explain the incentives for these achievements and would ask for the reasons of these major successes we then will answer that there was an additional special incentive or--in your terms--there was a highly humane "drug" for the participants of all countries. This "drug" is called Moscow. This "drug" can also be called a "drug" of peace, of invincible striving toward understanding among the people and of an impulse to consolidate youth, life and the future of our planet. We can confidently state that it was not only the sportsmen of the countries that tried to boycott the 22d Summer Olympic Games who regretted not participating in the Olympic Games. Wide circles of the world public who actually convinced themselves of the peace-loving spirit in the Moscow stadiums and sports halls have also expressed their regret.

In the present world there are, of course, some things that cannot be subject to boycott. There are confirmed human values that cannot be neglected and toward which all people spontaneously strive. These values were confirmed by the Olympic motto in ancient times and no evil determination can trample them underfoot. This was the great event in which you participated as Bulgarian patriots and as true internationalists. You convincingly demonstrated the worthiness of our national character and the virtues of our socialist nation.

The ascending path of the Bulgarian sportsmen in the Olympic Games obliges us to compare in a more critical manner and on a strict scientific basis what has been achieved and what has not been achieved at the games and to outline the future development of Bulgarian sports. We must keep in mind that we are not the only country that is developing itself. The other countries and peoples with which we are inevitably and constantly competing also develop and will tirelessly develop. You yourselves became convinced that we are not satisfied today with our achievements of yesterday and that we will not be satisfied tomorrow with our achievements of today.

Exactingness and self-exactingness, discipline and self-discipline, high intellect, constantly increasing the criteria, no let down whatsoever, maximum utilization of the objective possibilities of our socialist system for the education of talented and harmonious persons--these are the elements without which no future successes are possible.

Serious conclusions and urgent measures are necessary to make sports a mass school for all Bulgarian youths and to reach even greater heights. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries which demonstrated the advantages of the socialist system also on the sports field provided us a good example in this respect.

May you continue to enjoy good health and cheerfulness, in a Bulgarian socialist spirit. Continue to learn and teach those who will come after you so that the "Dear Motherland" anthem can more frequently and proudly resound in all future Olympic games and at other international sports events.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov 5 August 1980.

TODOR ZHIVKOV MEETS VACATIONING WRITERS IN VARNA

AU081550 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Varna, 5 August BTA report--Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today met Bulgarian writers vacationing in Varna.

Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Cultural Department at the BCP Central Committee; members of the Bulgarian Writers Union leadership and of the Bulgarian Writers Party Organization also attended the meeting.

Welcomed very cordially, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed most cordial gratitude for the invitation to meet the writers. He spoke about the successful implementation of the 11th BCP Congress decisions. The fruitful work of the party and the people will be discussed at the upcoming 12th BCP Congress which will outline the basic trends for the 1985-90 period on resolving the historic task--to build a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the realization of these plans will be closely linked with the further development of socialist democracy and with a further increase in the material and cultural standard of the Bulgarian people.

Touching on certain basic problems of the present international situation, the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council emphasized that Bulgaria contributes and will continue to contribute to the struggle for detente and peace among the peoples.

In conclusion, he wished all those present at the meeting a pleasant and fruitful rest at the sea coast.

BRIEFS

BCP DELEGATION TO MADAGASCAR--A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Angel Bobokov, head of the BCP Central Committee Agricultural Department has left for Madagascar. The delegation will attend the Second Congress of the Madagascar Congress Party for Malagasy socialist revolution. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Aug 80 AU]

BCP DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE--In accordance with the existing cooperation protocol between the Frelimo party (of the People's Republic of Mozambique) and the BCP, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee left yesterday for Maputu. The delegation is led by Valentin Karamanchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, and director of the Partiz Dat Publishing House. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--At the invitation of Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress, Minister (Nurhu Shakran) vice president of the Indian Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, is visiting Bulgaria. Talks were held to determine the priority areas for bilateral scientific-technical cooperation. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Aug 80 AU]

CRUDE OIL TRADE, COOPERATION WITH USSR REPORTED

AU081220 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 80 p 6

[CTK report in the column "Current Economic Topic": "The Largest Quantity of Crude Oil"]

[Excerpt] When the protocol on the delivery of 19.2 million tons of Soviet crude oil to the CSSR was signed in Prague this January it meant that the Czechoslovak economy would receive the largest quantity of crude oil in the history of trade relations between the CSSR and the USSR so far.

At present when crude oil has become the most sought-after and precious raw material on the world markets the concluded contract has yet another, no less important significance for our national economy: The price which the CSSR will pay for the crude oil (R1.125 billion) is less than half of the current world price. It is anticipated that in the current 5-year period the import of Soviet crude oil will reach a volume of about 88 million tons, which means that at present crude oil represents the most voluminous item in the Czechoslovak-Soviet trade exchange. On the other hand the CSSR is not merely a consumer of this important liquid but as of 1975 committed itself to deliver to the USSR technological installations for crude oil repumping stations.

Their producer, the Czechoslovak railway cars economic production unit, not only produces these stations in various output capacity but supplies through the Strojexport foreign trade enterprise also versions adapted to even the most exacting climate conditions. A total of six repumping stations have been in operation in the Soviet Union since the end of last year and additional ones are being assembled. In the Seventh 5-year Plan Strojimport will deliver to the USSR 45 more such stations, including 11 campuses made of prefabricated parts, each of them providing housing for Soviet oil industry employees.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SUDAN

LD081424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation and an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation were signed in Prague today between Czechoslovakia and the Sudanese Democratic Republic. Under the economic agreement the CSSR will export capital goods and engineering equipment to serve the further development of agriculture and the expansion of the irrigation system and the manufacturing industry. Sudan will export cotton, oleaginous plants and other raw materials. The agreement on scientific and technical cooperation provides for Czechoslovak technical aid. Experts and advisers for the development of the Sudanese economy will visit the Sudan. Facilities for training Sudanese technical personnel will also be provided.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES DELAYS IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, MINING

AU081353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For Best Results"]

[Excerpt] By concentrating construction capacities and deliveries on priority projects, we have succeeded in achieving better results in the fulfillment of the annual state plan in that priority work than in the rest of the construction projects. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, some of these priority projects are marked by shortcomings caused by unsatisfactory preparation, unsatisfactory material-technical supply and by shortcomings in their management and organization, with the result that it has not been possible to meet some of the planned deadlines and instead of being in operation some of them have fallen behind schedule.

Although in the first half of the year we have gained basic assets worth Kcs44.5 billion, which is is--compared with last year--13.2 percent more, there are still unfinished projects.

Timely deliveries of installations, assembly of technological equipment and successful results of the necessary tests are of decisive importance in the final stages of capital investment projects. Thus, at first sight, one would be tempted to put the blame on the engineering sector. Although the engineering sector has its own sins, more often than not, the reason for the lag is the performance of builders and the belated preparedness of projects. That is shown, among other things, by the fact that in capital investment the growth of the volume of construction work has not reached the planned intensity. This is connected with the overall situation in the construction industry, in which--despite the fact that it now employs 1,300 persons more than in the first half year of 1979 and that the average wage is higher than last year--the fulfillment of the plan's vital indexes by the majority of the construction organizations has not been satisfactory. Not even one fifth of the enterprises fulfilled all indexes. The weather cannot be blamed for that, although it was not as favorable as it has been in other years; rather, the blame rests on the standard of management and of the organization of work.

Of course, the builders are not the only ones that have to accelerate a lot in the second half of the year. Although the industry as a whole has kept pace with the dynamics planned on annual basis, it, too, has a lot to improve, particularly in two sectors: coal production and metallurgy. The problems connected with the coal production have this year again been concentrated in the North Bohemian brown coal basin. We must not let ourselves be lulled into complacency by the fact that the fuel and energy supply is smooth, and think that the production shortfall of more than 1 million tons of coal in the North Bohemian brown coal basin will not be missed. We need a turn for the better in North Bohemia.

As regards metallurgy, the iron and steel production has not reached the expected volume. One of the causes is said to be the substantial drop in the content of charges [pokles bohatosti vsazky] and the poorer quality of coke, as well as the breakdowns at production facilities.

HAMAN RECEIVES AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION WORKERS

LD082148 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received in Prague representatives of the aircraft production-economic unit who came to report that enterprises of the aircraft industry had fulfilled all indicators of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Comrade Haman thanked the workers, graduate engineers, research and economic workers for their good work and paid a tribute to the efforts of party, trade union and youth organizations of the production initiatives.

BRIEFS

CONSULTATIONS WITH CUBA--Consultations were held on 1 and 2 August in Prague between J. Viera, vice minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, and M. Vejvoda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the problems of disarmament and the United Nations. The talks were attended by M. Vajta, CSSR ambassador to Cuba. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

FRG PAPER REVIEWS GDR INVOLVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

DW080618 Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR in German 8 Aug 80 p 5

[Henning von Lowis article: "Tender Ties With the Caribbean"]

[Text] When Mexico celebrated the 166th anniversary of its independence 4 years ago NVA Chief Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann conveyed the GDR's congratulations. NVA officer trainees opened the 3-hour parade on the national holiday. Last week Mexican military people came to the GDR. Vacationers on the Baltic Sea coast saw an unusual sight: 21 shots, fired from the roadside off Warnemuende marked and saluted the first naval visit to the GDR by the Mexican Navy. A coast guard battery answered the greetings of the "Comodore Manuel Azueta" training ship.

As far as Mexico's Navy Minister Admiral Ricardo Chazaro is concerned the naval visit is "expressive of the successfully developing friendly relations between the two states and their armies." On behalf of President Lopez Portillo the navy minister decorated his hosts, Defense Minister Hoffmann and People's Navy Chief Ehm, with high Mexican orders for their merits in developing friendship and cooperation between the armed forces and navies of both countries. The network of relations between the GDR and Mexico in the past several years has become constantly more close-knit, and it does not exist merely on paper. During the Berlin festive days of 1979 the Mexico Trio found an enthusiastic audience. In the Metropol theater Mexican folklore has been on the billing. The GDR had introduced itself to Mexico with its folklore as early as 1975.

The Society for Mexican-GDR Friendship is advertising the second German state in Mexico City, in Guadalajara, in Chilpancingo, and at many other places. A festive function arranged by the society on the GDR's 30th anniversary was attended by a delegation of the League for Friendship Among Peoples headed by Gerald Goetting. Many noted GDR politicians have visited Mexico, including Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, and just recently, Politburo member Guenter Mittag. The "young, conscious of its oil power" Mexico gains increasing importance for the GDR as an economic partner.

As the third country of the nonsocialist world Mexico in 1975 had signed in Moscow a treaty on cooperation with CEMA. Apart from agreements on joint industrial investments Guenter Mittag brought along from his 5-day visit to Mexico trade agreements covering the period up to 1982 and involving $250 million.

In political respect, however, cooperation between Mexico and the GDR has its limits. The country of the Aztecs does not belong to those regions of the world where the seeds of Soviet communism currently might fall on fertile soil. For that, more favorable starting points are offering themselves, last, but not least in Central America and in the Caribbean.

Blitz Diplomacy in Nicaragua

Thus, the southern Caribbean midget state of Grenada has fully shifted to the Cuban course and thus simultaneously has been sailing in the wake of the Soviet Union ever since 35-year-old lawyer Maurice Bishop has been ruling the nutmeg island. Bishop seized power through a coup d'etat in 1979. The island dictator who describes himself as a socialist called the Cubans into the country to enlarge the port of St Georges, construct a new airport, and drill the miniature army of Grenada.

Judging from the GDR press, Bishop enjoys the confidence and the support of the working people. The fact that in the UN Grenada approved the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan strengthened East Berlin's sympathies for the Caribbean island. Thus Erich Honecker did not fail to convey to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop cordial congratulations on the first anniversary of the "people's democratic revolution" in Grenada. The GDR has maintained diplomatic relations with Grenada since 1979.

Two years earlier an East Berlin ambassador had handed over his credentials on another Caribbean island--in Kingston on Jamaica. Just like the Bishop regime on Grenada, Jamaica is positively assessed by the GDR under the leadership of Prime Minister Manley. The eastern CDU paper NEU ZEIT states: "The government introduced social measures and, in foreign policy, began steering a consistently anti-imperialist course."

But the most important point of contact for the GDR in the Central American-Caribbean region, apart from the socialist fraternal country of Cuba, is revolutionary Nicaragua. After the change in power in Managua a year ago East Berlin immediately showed support. Special planes of the Interflug airline transported aid supplies to Nicaragua and flew wounded guerrillas to the GDR for treatment. The GDR was among the first states to recognize the Sandinist regime. Within 2 weeks the GDR Embassy in Managua began its work. Just 3 months after the victory of the revolutionaries Foreign Minister Fischer paid a courtesy call to the new rulers. FDGP top functionary Heinz Neukrantz offered scholarships in Managua for the training of Nicaraguan trade union members in the GDR.

East Berlin's blitz diplomacy paid off. When representatives of revolutionary Nicaragua came to Spree River in late March Horst Sindermann was able to refer to the "close and friendly relations" between the two countries, and Erich Honecker underscored the firm solidarity which allies the GDR with the Nicaraguan "fraternal people."

The guests from Managua paid back in kind. They praised the "prudent leadership" of the SED, bowed in great respect to the "heroic working people" of the GDR who have carved a new life for themselves, and paid tribute to the efforts of the border troops at the "state border" at Brandenburg Gate in "repelling the attacks of reaction and imperialism." Where lack of freedom manifests itself more evidently than anywhere else in the world, at Europe's most inhuman border, the politicians from Nicaragua signed the Book of Honor of the city commander with the slogan: "Patria Libre o Morir--Free Fatherland or Death."

Solidarity With Bolivia's Guerrillas

The ties between Managua and East Berlin have grown stronger each month. The GDR had every reason to join in the celebration when the Sandinists observed the first anniversary of their revolution. Brezhnev and Carter had been invited--Castro came. As the foster father of the Nicaraguan revolution, the big brother of the small Central American country played the lead in the revolution anniversary. Quite in the spirit of the Sandinists who financed their revolution with sums of millions from the United States and West Germany, Castro used comparably moderate tones. The other guests from the Soviet camp, among them Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, discreetly stayed in the background.

With a parade of thousands of soldiers and militia men the rulers in Managua demonstrated their determination to defend the revolution; in other words: to nip in the bud any opposition movements in the country.

The East Berlin news agency ADN reports from Managua with unveiled satisfaction that security forces and members of the Sandinist People's Army are "doing away with counter-revolutionary gangs." What ADN does not say is the fact that the GDR has its hands in these ventures. East Berlin not only supplies the children of the Sandinists with toys; much more weighty, no doubt, is the war material which the SED state lets the brothers in arms and class brothers in Central America have.

When the people's militia practiced for its appearance during the revolution anniversary this was done under the attentive observation of GDR security experts. In early June Commandante Guerrillero Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, deputy minister of defense and chief of the general staff, had signed in East Berlin a number of agreements on military and para-military cooperation between the GDR and Nicaragua. The GDR granted the government in Managua credit in the amount of (?M)20 million for the purchase of military vehicles.

Sandinist Nicaragua works for the East bloc as a revolutionary hotbed at the doorstep of the United States, as a basis for heating up the guerrilla warfare in El Salvador and in Guatemala. Evidence exists showing that Nicaragua is supplying guerrilla organizations in El Salvador with arms--the same organizations which the GDR Solidarity Committee cares about.

In these days the headlines of the GDR press announce that "Junta Soldateska [as published] murders in El Salvador," "Lasting Terror in El Salvador," and "Merciless Annihilation Crusade in El Salvador and Guatemala."

While a solidarity wave with Bolivia is just starting East Berlin has had its finger in the pie in El Slavador for months already. Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, stressed in an interview with NEUE ZEIT in early April that "further options of solidarity cooperation" have been discussed with a delegation of "patriots" from El Salvador."

The GDR's foreign-policy thrust toward Central America is carried out in close coordination with Cuba. Article 6 of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation recently signed in Havana by Honecker which fixes the "fraternal alliance" between the GDR and Cuba up to the year 2005, says in part: "Both sides will support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, for the final eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, and fascism in all their forms and appearances, for the consolidation of independence, and for the defense of sovereignty."

In other words: When what matters is to carry the communist ideology to the most remote corner of the world, East Berlin and Havana will be found in the foremost frontline. With enthusiasm and verve the GDR and Cuba engage in the conquest of positions of influence overseas--in Angola and Ethiopia yesterday in Nicaragua and El Salvador today. Both countries are doing an inestimable service in the establishment and consolidation of communist dictatorships in the Third World. The dissimilar team cannot be denied its success. As far as Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto is concerned, who canceled a planned visit to Bonn on short notice, the German worker-peasant republic is a "natural ally of the Sandinist revolution." Even people in the United States have learned to fear the GDR Germans. The headline of a U.S. news magazine on East Berlin's exertion on the solidarity front is: "Here Come Europe's Cubans."

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU081538 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 80 p 6

["Deepened Cooperation With the Polish People's Republic: Protocol on the Plan Coordination for the Coming 5-Year Plan Period"]

[Text] A protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic for the 1981-85 period was signed on 6 August in Berlin. In the presence of Paul Verner, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy Council of Ministers chairman, the document was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy Council of Ministers chairman, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, the chairmen of the central planning organs of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

Addressing journalists, Gerhard Schuerer and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk praised the high level of cooperation reached between the two countries and said that this cooperation will be shaped even more closely in the economic and scientific-technical field up to 1985 on the basis of the plan coordination. Gerhard Schuerer pinpointed the deepening of specialization and cooperation as the most important element for a dynamic economic development. In addition to the traditional cooperation, specialization and cooperation will also be expanded to include new areas, such as microelectronics, the building of air conditioning plants, automation equipment, wood processing machinery and sources of light. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk stated that joint work and division of labor in science and technology are the focal points for cooperation and are highly important for boosting the efficiency of the two national economies. As examples he cited tasks in the fields of electrical engineering and electronics, automation technology, data processing and coal refining. He emphasized that the further development of the level of production and of new product-lines puts high demands on science and technology.

A statement on the consultations was issued at the conclusion of the talks on the coordination of the national economic plans of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, which states among other things:

On the basis of the decisions taken by the SED and the PZPR for deepening the comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, the results of the plan coordination represent an important step in the implementation of the main directives of cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in selected areas of science, technology and production for the period after 1980, agreed in May 1977.

The basic agreements on further shaping economic relations between the two countries which were agreed upon during the friendly working meetings between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in May 1979 and in March 1980, served as guidelines for the consultations of the central planning organs in the process of plan coordination, with the participation of the competent ministries, combines and other state bodies of the two countries.

On the basis of a long-term agreement adopted by the competent ministries, intensification of cooperation in selected areas of science and technology up to 1985 has been envisaged. In this process, topics of national economic significance lead the way, such as coal mining and processing, oil refining, rational use of energy, development of new products and technologies, for example in electronic parts, equipment for meat processing, and equipment for utilization of plastic and elastic secondary raw materials.

The plan coordination also dealt with measures for the further development of specialization and cooperation of production. It was agreed to continue and complement by new projects after 1980 the traditional division of labor which has proved its worth and effectiveness for both sides, especially in the fields of machine building, electrotechnical engineering, electronics, metallurgy and the chemical industry.

This applies among other things to the production of machine tools, agricultural machinery, building and road-building machinery, wood processing machines, construction units, measuring instruments, automation technology, air-conditioning and medical technology, pharmaceuticals, ion exchangers, catalysts and other chemical products.

For 1981-85 the central planning organs of both countries agreed on mutual goods deliveries and services worth over R9 billion (in terms of 1980 CEMA prices). As a result of further developing the division of labor, the already high volume of foreign trade turnover continues to increase.

In plan coordination work special attention has been paid to the questions of safeguarding the mutual raw material and fuel requirements. Among other things, it was agreed that the Polish People's Republic is to supply to the GDR in hard coal, hard-coal coke and sulphur, and that the GDR will supply potash fertilizers, fluorspar as well as basic chemical materials and other semifinished products.

The exchange of metallurgical product lines is to be continued.

The further development of the goods exchange will be essentially determined by deliveries from the machine building and the electrical engineering-electronics sectors. The share of machinery and equipment in the total mutual goods deliveries will amount to more than 60 percent. The exchange is to be expanded particularly in those product groups that serve to increase performance and modernization of the most important branches of the two countries' economies.

The GDR is to supply mainly openpit mining equipment, machine tools and textile machinery, agricultural machines, machinery and equipment for the foodstuff industry, office machines, scientific apparatus and precision and optical instruments. The Polish People's Republic is to supply belt conveyer systems, construction equipment, equipment for the building material industry, air conditioning equipment, low-bed trailers, heavy trucks, electric machinery and switching gear.

In the field of chemical industry, the traditional mutual deliveries of technologically important semifinished and finished products, pharmaceuticals, and chemical household and cosmetics products that are of importance for supplying the economy and the peoples of the two countries, will be continued and partly expanded, on the basis of the specialization measures becoming effective in the 1981-85 period.

The GDR exports include, among other things, film and photo materials, synthetic rubber, polyurethane, vinylchloride, tires, plant protectives and pesticides, paints and varnishes. The Polish People's Republic will supply among other things chlorine, polyvinylocharide, carbon disulfide, organic dyes, refined chemicals and work boots.

In the construction sector the Polish People's Republic will continue its construction work in order to complete the Jaenschwalde power plant.

To improve the population's supply and to expand the range of goods available in the two countries, the protocol envisages an increase in the mutual deliveries of industrial consumer goods.

It was agreed to regard the concerted mutual supply of goods and services as a basis for the 1981-85 long-term trade agreement between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, and to take into consideration the results of the coordination of the two countries' economic plans.

The sides agreed to steadily continue the cooperation between the central planning organs and ministries of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, especially with a view to solving other important long-term complex problems.

With the results of the coordination of the economic plans for the 1981-85 period important foundations have been laid for the further successful development of economic and scientific-technical relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. They will lead to an increase in production capacity and effectiveness of the two national economies and to their closer interlinking, and will at the same time constitute a contribution to deepening socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries.

The discussions were held in a spirit of friendship and in a climate of mutual understanding.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST LEADER

LD082220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED group in the People's Chamber, on Friday received Marcus Bakker, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Netherlands and chairman of the communist group in the second chamber of the Netherlands parliament. In a friendly talk they exchanged views on current issues of the policy of both parties and countries, particularly the struggle for peace, detente and disarament.

VERNER RECEIVES UPRONA DELEGATION FROM BURUNDI

LD082236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Paul Verner on Friday received a delegation of the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi [UPRONA] under its general secretary, Emile Mworoha. The men discussed the policy and cooperation of the two parties, developments in their countries and the current international situation. Emile Mworoha briefed Verner on the decisions of the First UPRONA Congress and their implementation in Burundi's domestic and foreign policy. The people of Burundi, he said, were resolved to build a society free from exploitation and oppression. He emphasized the need for forging the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, for the peace and happiness of all peoples.

Paul Verner briefed the delegation on the path pursued in the GDR by the working class in alliance with the other antifascist democratic forces under SED leadership after the liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army. He told them of the successful implementation of the 9th SED Congress decisions in the domestic and international field. The GDR, he said, is fighting resolutely for safeguarding peace, disarmament and detente. It stands in solidarity with the Burundi people in their struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

After the interview Paul Verner and Emile Mworoha signed an agreement on SED-UPRONA cooperation. In the morning the Burundi delegation inspected the GDR state border with West Berlin.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER EXPLAINS MILITARY POLICY TO OFFICIALS

AU081250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Torgau: "The Armies of Socialism Defend Progress--Col Gen Kessler Expounds on the SED's Military Policy"]

[Text] At a military-political manifestation in Torgau on Wednesday [6 Aug], topical problems of the military policy of the workers class party were discussed. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, explained the military-political orientation of the SED's 12th Central Committee meeting to 450 officials of the SED, the state apparatus and the mass organizations, and to commanders of the combat groups of the workers class and the GDR's civil defense. It is the GDR's goal, he said, to do everything possible in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to guarantee its own security and continue the struggle for peace and disarmament in a consistent and energetic way.

"The united armed forces of our alliance are the instrument of the liberated workers and peasants who are defending their very own vital interests on a great part of our continent," he said. Their assignment reflects the unity of socialism and peace. The armies of socialism are defending social progress against the forces of the reaction.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler called the strengthening of national defense a task for all of society. In this connection, he dealt with the demands arising for party officials, directors and leaders of the working collectives. "All social forces jointly bear the responsibility for the fulfillment of the plan, and also for paramilitary education, the combat-readiness of the combat groups, the readiness of the formations of civil defense, attracting people to the military profession, the activity of the collective of reservists and for all tasks to be solved within the framework of national defense."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS GRADUATION OF PILOTS

AU071900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 80 p 2

["Best Marks For Future NVA Pilots"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday [5 August] future NVA pilots passed their flying tests at the NVA-air force-air defense officers college named for Franz Mehring. Thus they fulfilled the pledges they made in the socialist competition "Combat Position 80." As Maj Gen Klaud Baarss, deputy chief of the air force/air defense underscored, the performance level and readiness for achievement of the NVA's youngest military pilots have increased further. "The fighter pilots are trained to the extent that they can be employed for a relatively short time in the service of the Warsaw Pact for the protection of the air space of the socialist states," Major General Baarss stated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF 2,300 FOREIGN 'PATRIOTS' REPORTED

AU081240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--More than 2,300 patriots from countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have received treatment in the medical institutions of the republic during the last 10 years. Most of them were wounded in liberation struggles or in fending off imperialist aggressions. The GDR's solidarity offers them exemplary medical treatment. In the Berlin-Buch hospital alone more than 1,000 patriots from Nicaragua, Namibia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Chile, the PDRY and Cyprus have been treated since 1970.

PROTEST LODGED AGAINST FRG FOR REPORTED AIRSPACE VIOLATION

AU110953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 August, a military jet from the FRG violated the GDR airspace in Suhl Bezirk in a provocative manner.

It is only thanks to the considerate action of the forces responsible for protecting the GDR's airspace that this violation did not have serious consequences.

The permanent GDR representation in the FRG lodged a strong protest with the FRG chancellery against this violation of the GDR's airspace contrary to international law. It was pointed out that the competent FRG authorities bear sole responsibility for the consequences arising from such airspace violations.

BORDER PATROL BOAT RESCUES TWO FRG CITIZENS

AU110950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Rescue Mission of GDR Border Troops on the Elbe River"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 6 August, GDR border patrol boat troops rescued two persons on the Elbe River in Hagenow Kreis who had capsized their row boat and drifted across the state border onto GDR territory. The rescued persons did not have any means of identification on them. According to their own statement, they are Guenter Jurdaan and Andreas Hertig, inhabitants of Berlin (West). Following investigation, the two persons were returned to the FRG on the same day.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING CONSULTATIONS WITH EGYPT--The permanent joint GDR-Egyptian shipping commission on 1 August concluded several days of consultation in Berlin and Rostock. It was noted that the goods exchange via the Wismar-Alexandria scheduled service has been implemented successfully. "In a protocol, necessary measures for the remaining 6 months of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 were agreed upon." The delegations were headed by (Abd'al Ghaleb Mahmoud), under-secretary of state in the Ministry for Maritime Transport of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Dr Heinz Rentner, GDR deputy minister for transportation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING BURUNDI AMBASSADOR--Willi Stoph, deputy State Council chairman and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on 5 August received ambassador of the Republic of Burundi, Libere Ndabakwaje, for a farewell visit. Stoph expressed his satisfaction over the positive development of friendly relations between the two states and peoples in the interest of peace and international cooperation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

TURKISH, TUNISIAN AMBASSADORS--GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph on 5 August received Turkish ambassador Ertugrul O. Ciragan for a farewell visit. On the same day, he received the new Tunisian Ambassador Ammar Souidi for a first visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--By Wednesday [6 Aug], grain had been harvested on 561,145 hectares, a good fifth of the area under that crop. More than one tenth of winter rape has been collected, and the harvesting of winter barley is almost concluded. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD081930 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 August (MTI)--Hungarian Agricultural and Food Industry Minister Jeno Vancsa returned to Budapest on Friday from the Soviet Union. During his stay in Moscow he was received by Mihail Gorbachev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Committee, and Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian agriculture and food industry ministry conducted fruitful discussions with Valentin Mesyats, Soviet agriculture minister; Voldemar Lein, food industry minister; Sergey Antonov, meat and milk industry minister; and Nikolay Timofeyev, sylviculture and wood industry minister. These ministers are also responsible for the agricultural implement supply committee of the Soviet Union.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

AU081430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] An MSZMP delegation led by Imre Gyori, member and head of department of the Central Committee, traveled to Caracas on Wednesday to participate in the Sixth Congress of the Venezuelan Communist Party at that party's invitation.

HEALTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD110846 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Aug (MTI)--The session of the Hungarian-Iraqi Health Cooperation Joint Commission ended in Budapest on Sunday with the signing of a protocol. The negotiating sides reviewed the result of common work realized in the field of medical science and curing, and discussed the mutually topical professional questions. In the interest of further developing relations the sides agreed on the main directions of health cooperation in 1980-81. President at the signing of this document was Dr Eva Szogon, under-secretary of state of the Ministry of Health; Lajos Gonda, ambassador of Hungary to Iraq; and 'Abd al-Mahdi ash-Shalan, charge d'affaires of the Budapest Embassy of the Republic of Iraq. The Iraqi health delegation left Budapest.

NEMETH RECEIVES VISITING MARTINIQUE CP LEADER

LD081914 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 August (MTI)--Friday in the Budapest headquarters of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Political Committee, received the visit of Armand Nicolas, general secretary of the Communist Party of Martinique, who has been invited by the HSWP to visit Hungary.

A cordial comradely atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks in the course of which each of the two sides informed the other about its own activities and reviewed some important issues of international life. They discussed actual questions of the international communist and working-class movement and decided to strengthen the contacts between their parties. Present at the talks was also Janos Berecz, member and Foreign Department leader of the Central Committee.

GRENADIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD082026 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 August (MTI)--Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister of Grenada, arrived in Budapest on Friday at the head of a governmental delegation.

The Grenadian deputy prime minister is to conduct talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and with other leaders of Hungarian state and social life about the prospects of developing inter-state relations between their countries as well as about contacts between Hungarian and Grenadian social organizations.

The visiting delegation will also study Hungary's political, economic and social life.

LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION HONORING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

LD082222 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Budapest, 8 Aug (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception Friday in the parliament building in honour of Hungary's Olympic champions, combined with a distinction awarding ceremony.

Seated in the presidential ranks were: Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee; and Istvan Buda, secretary of state, chairman of the National Office for Physical Education and Sports.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON FLOOD SITUATION

LD090536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The number of those taking part in flood defense work is not being reduced because the rivers are receding only very slowly. This has been decided by the national water management committee, which under the chairmanship of State Secretary Istvan Gergely discussed the flood and inland water situation in the Tisza valley. The committee decided that once the flood and inland waters have receded, the people will be immediately moved back and a start will be made to estimate and repair the damage. The committee strongly praised the work of workers, builders of dikes, soldiers and technical personnel participating in the struggle against the flood.

The level of the Ketto-Skoro and the flood waters have attained the same height at Hosszufok; consequently, two gates of the dam have been opened and a start has been made to move the water back into the river. Nonetheless, the level of water at the Tarhos circular dam is not expected to recede for a few days. The same is true of the Hosszufok canal dam.

At Ujladany the circular dam has been completed and as a consequence the inhabitants can return to their homes.

In the flooded areas there is considerable danger of contagious diseases because of the many animal carcasses decomposing in the water. The Bekes County Public Health Authority for Contagious Diseases has made preparations to give vaccinations to 6,000 to 8,000 people on short notice if necessary.

Storm Damage

LD091038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Work is going on throughout Hungary to repair the damage caused by storms during the night. Major breakdowns were caused at the powerstations at Ajka, Inota, Banhida and Tatabanya. Rain and storms have also made the work on flood control more difficult. However, the water level continues to fall slowly on the Koros rivers, apart from the Harmas-Koros. At the mouth of the Harmas-Koros, the river is still rising slowly as a result of flooding along the Tisza. The Tisza is now reaching its highest level at Kiskore and dikes need to be strengthened at many points along its banks because of water seepage.

Report on Flood Defenses

LD101918 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The flood wave moving down the Tisza reached its peak level in the Szolnok region this morning. The river is rising along its lower stretch and for this reason the embankments have become saturated with water at several points. The most difficult task along the Kettos Koros remains the defense of Tarhos village because the construction of a new dike in the western part of the village has been hindered by storms. Along the other stretches of the circular dam, work is going on to protect against saturation and water seepage, and a so-called counterpressure pool is being built at one of the locks to prevent damage to the dikes.

Along the Hosszufok main canal, water is being moved back from the areas flooded into the canal at the rate of 110 cubic meters per second. The area under water has now been reduced to half its previous size. Some 43,000 hectares are now under water, of which about 13,000 hectares is arable land. Nearly 13,000 people are taking part in flood defense work along the dikes of the Tisza and the Koros rivers.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH IRAQI AGENCY--At the invitation of the director general of MTI, Taha Yasin al-Basri, director general of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, has paid a visit to Hungary and had talks on further possibilities for cooperation between the two news agencies. During his stay, he was received by State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Information Bureau. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Aug 80 p 8 AU]

FLOOD SITUATION EASING, WATER LEVELS LOWER

LD081636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Generally speaking, the level of water has dropped appreciably in the majority of rivers, but this does not mean that it is all over without a trace. There is still a relatively high level of water in the middle section of the Bug, in the lower reaches of the Notec and Warta, and also near the south of the Vistula. Other rivers are back in their beds. This has made it possible to speed up efforts to deal with the effects of floods in areas close to rivers.

Flood warnings have been chancelled lately in the Skiermiewice Voivodship where the Vistula and the Bzura present no danger, and also in the areas near the Narew in the voivodship of Bialystok. The situation in Gorzow Voivodship continues to be difficult, although the level of water in the Notec is dropping a few centimeters every day. Antiflood services still have to watch the weakened places in flood defense walls. In Chelm Voivodship, special teams have been out helping farmers with advice and dealing with the effects of floods. Farmers have already received additional quantities of 500 tons of cement, and more supplies of building materials are expected. Seven sections of road have been repaired, bridges and underpasses have been restored and 180 power stations [as heard] have been repaired, as well as 10 telephone lines. These are just a few examples from very many affected areas.

Further Report

LD091352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1308 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Flood warning was cancelled today in two more voivodships: Bialystok and Zielona Gora. Rain falling in other regions is adding to the already considerable difficulties. A cloud burst occurred over Konin last night. The downpour damaged many roads and flooded and inundated considerable areas of farmland in, among other places, Golina, Strzalkowo and Wilczna. Farmers immediately started to remove cut grain from flooded fields to higher areas.

STRIKES IN COASTAL CITIES REGION REPORTED

WA081000 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Streetcar conductors in the Tri-City area (Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot) went on strike and obtained a 10 percent wage increase. A strike broke out also in the agricultural machine factory in Wroclaw. As the KSS-KOR spokesman in Warsaw stated, the strike on the coast lasted only half an hour. On the other hand, the workers in the agricultural machine factory in Wroclaw stopped working for 12 hours. They also received a 10 percent wage increase.

Independent workers' committees have been formed in Wroclaw and Poznan, and they are conducting talks with the management of the factories. This is tantamount to the further downfall of the regime trade unions which are representing the position of the authorities and not of the workers in the negotiations.

Rumors have increased in Poland that the lack of meat on the market is caused mainly by its excessive export to the Soviets for the Moscow Olympic games. The Western correspondents in Warsaw stress that irrespective of whether these rumors are justified or not, they attest to how the Poles cannot stand "the big Soviet brother."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON GIEREK-BREZHNEV MEETING

AU1l1000 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2-3 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial commentary: "Crimea Talks"]

[Text] The Crimea meetings between leaders of socialist states have for many years been a traditional form of our community's political consultations. Side by side with many other platforms for exchanging views, the Crimean platform is of particular importance, especially in view of its political status. That is why the Edward Gierek-Leonid Brezhnev meeting on Thursday merits particular attention an comment.

The subjects discussed in the Crimea involved problems of a purely bilateral nature--for example those connected with Polish-Soviet trade--and international problems of European and even world significance. The announcement that trade will be increased by one-third in the coming 5 years is not without importance in a situation where world trade presents newer and newer barriers and restrictions. It is also difficult to overestimate the role of coproduction which--as the communique states--was discussed in the Crimea.

However, the passages of the communique on political consultations merit the greatest attention. This is because these passages contain a review of the international situation as seen from Warsaw and Moscow--the two capitals that are completely at one in their endeavors to preserve peace in the world. This basic subject was definitely the most important item of the Crimean consultations.

It is common knowledge that there is no lack of reason for concern about the dangerous political trends appearing in some countries. As the communique on the meeting states: "The fate of a new round of the arms race is being determined" under our own eyes. Neither Poland nor the Soviet Union can idly await its result, because this result is of decisive importance insofar as the permanence of peace is concerned.

Halting the nuclear weapons race has been the basic aim of the socialist countries' diplomatic activities for a long time now. We can say without exaggeration that no opportunity has been wasted to reverse the dangerous course of events. The declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Conference represents the fullest program containing meaningful proposals for negotiations. "It is important that the West respond appropriately to this expression of commonsense and good will," the communique on the Crimean meeting states.

There are signs in international politics of a return to the principles adopted at Helsinki. They attest to the fact that the "obstacles encountered by detente have been overcome." This is also the merit of Poland and the Soviet Union--countries that from the very beginning have regarded detente not as a temporary tactic but as a lasting strategy aimed at consolidating peace. "In the increasingly complicated international situation," Leonid Brezhnev said recently in a PRAVDA interview on the anniversary of the CSCE, "the importance of the Helsinki results is not decreasing but increasing."

In our two capitals--Warsaw and Moscow--resolute statements have been made in support of the process begun in Helsinki. "In the same way that we were one of the most active states in preparing for the CSCE, we now want to gain distinction in implementing the CSCE decisions," Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, said on the occasion of the Helsinki anniversary. Our evaluation of Helsinki is also hopeful with regard to Madrid. "We want to make a constructive contribution to the Madrid meeting," the head of Polish diplomacy said. "We want to concentrate on what links us and not on what divides us." "In particular, we would like the Madrid meeting to make a decision on convening the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

Poland and the Soviet Union do not shrink from responsibility for the cause of peace--this attitude results also from our common experience of history. To assume this responsibility means under the present conditions to pool efforts in favor of disarmament and preservation of the process of detente. The Crimean meeting is precisely a harbinger of such efforts.

BRANCH PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE MEETINGS

LD081914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] More meetings of branch and basic party organizations are being held in workplaces. They are discussing issues of increasing labor efficiency and achieving the best possible production results in more difficult conditions. The importance of making the maximum use of raw materials, materials and energy is being stressed, as is an improvement in work organization and increased labor discipline. Much is being said about the individual responsibility of employees; about concentrating all forces and means on those issues and problems which are most important in a given workplace. The discussions at party meetings are also linked with the consequences of accounting for the implementation of the proposals tabled at the 8th party congress and during the election campaign for the Sejm; and with the introduction of essential amendments to production plans for this year, in accordance with existing economic conditions, particularly limited import possibilities.

HARVEST REPORTS VARIED PROGRESS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD091420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The momentum of harvest work is increasing with each passing day and is most advanced on light soils. But progress varies considerably: Nearly 95 percent of rape has been cut in the Zielona Gora Voivodship, whereas only a few percent has been cut in the northeast. The Ministry of Agriculture reports that to date approximately half of the area sown to rape has been cut. The rye harvest has begun in many voivodships with the use of mowers and sheaf binders. The harvest of wheat and spring barley has begun in some places. It is estimated that the crops of rape and grain will be quite good. But harvesting and the preparation of land for sowing is not the end of urgent farm work; the second cut of hay is also being gathered at present.

Further Report

LD091421 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] It is estimated that to date Polish farmers have gathered grain from 600,000 hectares and threshed grain from approximately 300,000 hectares. First plowing has been done on 150,000 hectares, which means that half of the available farm land can be used for second crops. The second cutting of hay is also in progress; approximately 300,000 hectares of meadows have been cut.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EMPLOYMENT FOR GRADUATES

LD082032 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski; questions and answers read by two announcers--date, place not given]

[Text] Some 400,000 secondary school graduates will be looking for work in Poland in the next 2 to 3 months, but will they find employment?

That was the question which we put to Janusz Obodowski, deputy minister at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, who has a special responsibility for employment. Here now is (?the) translated version of the interview:

[Answer] The term "looking for work" is not the proper one, if used in the traditional sense. Poland pursues a policy of planned employment and graduates are assured of a job corresponding to the level of their education and to the vocational qualifications they have gained at school. In a word, under the planning system in this country, jobs for graduates are guaranteed during the shaping of long-term and annual plans.

[Question] But this would suggest that each and every person will find the job he imagined, in the place he desired, when he took up his course of education. That surely would be too good to be true.

[Answer] Deputy Minister Obodowski agreed that the ideal situation just does not exist. Disporportions inevitably appear between supply and demand on the labor and the graduates' market. And if you don't mind me blowing my own trumpet a bit, they are effectively overcome whenever encountered. This is done by moving a number of the graduates to regions where they are needed, and also through reshaping qualifications in relation to the demand. Obviously, not all these young people want the jobs in the places where they are offered; some want to stay in the big towns and cities. There is also a certain unwillingness to take up employment in the provinces, but we offer jobs throughout Poland and not only in cities and in firms with a high standing. Hence the problems encountered here and there. But, and I would like to repeat what I said earlier, there are enough jobs for all graduates every year.

[Question] But does that mean that young people are sent from the place, for instance, where their family lives and where they want to work, to a place where they don't want to live?

[Answer] Well, we don't work by injunctions. A whole system of various material incentives has been created for specific categories of graduates. This is aimed at winning employees for the major urban centers of Warsaw, Silesia and Lodz, where the needs are greatest in industry, building and coal mining. This takes the form of loans on very attractive terms; inexpensive lodging in factory hostels; special bonuses during the settling-down period and, perhaps most important of all, the possibility of obtaining one's own home much earlier than usual.

[Question] But does that mean there are no conflicts? After all, there does exist a group of some 50,000-60,000 young people who graduate from general education schools and fail at university entrance exams. They thus have no profession. What happens to them?

[Answer] That is quite true, though the overwhelming majority of secondary school graduates complete vocational schools and technical colleges, and thus possess a practical profession. A certain group are graduates of general high schools, and it is specifically for their needs that qualification-acquiring courses have been organized on a national scale, and also an additional system of what I would call education on a semihigh level. These are postsecondary school studies, which last for three or four semesters and offer much sought after qualifications to all graduates.

[Question] But how does what you said correlate with the intentions to trim investments in Poland, which, after all, create the jobs? Would you not say that a divergence between the constitutional right to a job and day-to-day reality occurs here?

[Answer] Let me answer that by first looking back to the early 1970's, Deputy Minister Obodowski said. Then, faced with the need to give work to a population bulge, 2 million jobs were created under a grand national effort. Several of these investments are still being commissioned. So here the proper balance is being maintained (?on these) labor markets. But I have to draw attention also to the area of services, to which we are directing a very large section of graduates. It is no secret that there is still an enormous amount to be done where consumer services are concerned. In the area of manufacture, the stress is on making better use of the (?in-store) potential. May I also say that in the 1950's, when faced with the need to avoid unemployment, a multitude of jobs were created of a relatively unsophisticated technical level. We fully realized that neither productivity nor wages would be high as a result, but that was the logic of those times. With that stage behind us, we are now creating jobs representating a very high level of technical sophistication. Hence, there is no need to channel a large number of people, and often there is no requirement for fresh employees in the areas of industry where such sophisticated production methods are employed. May I stress in conclusion that under our system of long-and-short-term planning, labor supply and demand are balanced out. Thus, a shortage of employment is being felt in individual areas, but we have no intention of creating jobs for more people there. What we have to do there is to improve productivity and that is the general intention and order of the day throughout the economy as a whole.

MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON OSTPOLITIK

For a report on a Fritz Pleitgen documentary, which appeared on the Cologne ARD Television Network in German at 1815 GMT on 7 August, marking the 10th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty and the beginning phase of Ostpolitik, which includes an interview with member of the PZPR Central Committee Mieczyslaw Rakowski, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC EXPEDITION--The Polish Academy of Sciences arctic expedition to Spitsbergen is taking advantage of improved weather and is studying the open country. Seismographs have been installed and radio soundings are being taken. Geomorphological studies are also in progress, as is technical work in the modernization and maintenance of polar station buildings in which a group of scientists will winter until June next year. The return of the summer team from Spitsbergen is expected in the second half of September. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 9 Aug 80 LD]

U.S. RELIGIOUS DELEGATION ON VISIT 27 JULY-10 AUGUST

AU101837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of representatives of denominations in the United States of America, led by Arthur Schneier, president of the Appeal for Conscience Foundation, visited Romania from July 27 to August 10.

During their sojourn, the delegation had meetings with heads of denominations in Romania, visited historical monuments, places of worship, social and cultural establishments and were received at the Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Denominations and other central state institutions. The visit of the delegation of denominations from the United States of America is another manifestation of the good relations between Romania and the U. S. A., a contribution to the development of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Ceausescu Meeting

AU081504 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug, (AGERPRES)--The members of the delegation of the "Appeal for Conscience" Foundation of the USA, now visiting Romania, met in Bucharest with Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents at a press conference. The guests expressed their satisfaction at the friendly reception extended to them everywhere as well as at the interviews they had with personalities of the political and social life, with representatives of religious denominations of Romania. Referring to his reception by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Arthur Schneier, president of the "Appeal for Conscience" Foundation, stated he was deeply impressed by the personality of Romania's president he had the privilege to meet several times both in Romania and in the United States.

Speaking about the meeting he had with the Romanian head of state in Neptun resort, the president of the "Appeal for Conscience" Foundation said it reconfirmed the realistic and wise policy pursued by President Ceausescu, policy that can be summed up in the saying "live and let live". He also mentioned that the big or small states, socialist or not, with different economic systems were in the same boat and, hence it was essential for collaboration to exist, for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs to be observed. The speaker said that President Ceausescu had a comprehensive view of the world, that he was concerned over the survival of the whole mankind. That is why during his travels he approached the questions of the day, that is the gaps between the rich and the poor, the relations between the North and the South, the arms race, the East-West relations, the Middle East. The guest also said that he had always noted the Romanian presidents' broad comprehension of the present as well as his capacity to anticipate events. The speaker highlighted the firmness with which President Nicolae Ceausescu militated for the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, for the success of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Speaking during the press conference were also Minister David H. Read, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., vice-president of the foundation, Metropolitan Silas, head of the Greek Orthodox Archbishopric of New York, Dr. Donald Schriver, president of the United Theological Seminary of New York, member of the United Presbyterian Church, Reverend Karl Eugen Fleminster, administrator of the American Baptist churches, Reverend Ralph Peterson, minister of the "St Peter" Lutheran Church of New York, and other members of the delegation who highlighted the particular impression the visit to Romania made on them.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL DADZIE

AU082012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 8, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the Neptun resort Kenneth Dadzie, the U.N. director general for development and international economic cooperation. The interview was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Kenneth Dadzie highly assessed the initiatives, actions and contribution made by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu within the United Nations to the end of enhancing the U.N. role in the promotion of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding in the world, particularly on the liquidation of underdevelopment and in engineering a new international political and economic orders.

During the talk special attention was given to the responsibilities incumbent on the United Nations in the international economic life, stress being laid on the need to increase the U.N. role in expanding international cooperation, in solving the complex problems related to the eradication of underdevelopment and the support of the developing countries' efforts for creating an economy ensuring their full independence and sovereignty, the raising of the material, spiritual standards, of living standards. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the great significance of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization devoted to the new world economic order, meant to favour the multilateral progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular.

The fact was stressed that the developing countries themselves should make efforts for marking progress towards economic development under the conditions of substantial material support from the rich countries and of [word indistinct] new international economic relations. The setting in of a new international economic order asks for a new division of labour internationally, conducive to the development of strong economic activities in the developing countries, to transfer of technology and technical assistance from the developed countries.

Highlighting the need of material means and particularly of financial ones in view of liquidating underdevelopment, the sides stressed the importance of reducing the military expenditures and of redistributing the resulting funds in view of developing the agriculture and the industrial activity of the developing countries. During the talks the sides have highlighted the importance of improving the economic cooperation among all the developing countries and of strengthening their solidarity in view of marking results in the negotiations related to the setting in of a new international economic order.

President Nicolae Ceausescu has reasserted Socialist Romania's resolve to further intensely participate in the entire activity of the United Nations Organization, to do everything in order to make the U.N., the most representative world forum, play an ever more active part in the international political and economic life, in the settlement of a new economic order in the world. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIALS

AU081958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, received in Neptun resort the delegation of the Somali Socialist and Revolutionary Party led by Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed, member of the C.C. of the party, president of the General Bureau of the C.C. of the S.S.R.P, for the masses' organization and mobilization.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, alternative member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were Yusuf Ali Osman, member of the C.C. of the S.S.R.P., head of the office for social and health protection issues of the party, Warsama Ali Farah, member of the C.C. of the S.S.R.P., head of the party's office for relations with foreign countries.

The leader of the delegation handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message in which Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, secretary general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, conveyed in his behalf, in behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the Somali people, a warm, comradely salute to the R.C.P. general secretary, Romania's president.

Thanking for the message, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in his turn a warm salute to President Mohamed Siad Barre, to the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, to the Somali Government.

During the talk views were exchanged on the development of the relations between the R.C.P. and the S.S.R.P., between Romania and Somalia, as well as on various problems of current international situation.

Stressed were the good relations between the two parties and countries and highlighted were their possibilities of development to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente and understanding. Both sides expressed their wish to act for amplifying and expanding the collaboration between the two countries in domains of mutual interest, for the promotion of new forms of economic cooperation, of cooperation in production in particular.

Approaching some current international issues, they expressed their concern over the worsening of the world climate and in this context, they underlined the necessity of intensifying efforts for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, peace and national independence, for the political, negotiated elimination of the hotbeds of tension and conflict existing in various zones of the globe. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

RCP SECRETARY RECEIVES SENEGALESE PARTY DELEGATION

AU091855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Parti Africain de l'Independance (PAI) of Senegal led by Bara Goudiaby, secretary-general of that party, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview they exchanged information on the current and future preoccupations of the RCP and of the Parti Africain de l'Independance, as well as on some problems of international life.

BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU091856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Aug (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Unity and National Progress Party-UPRONA of Burundi led by Emil Mworoha, secretary-general of that party, arrived in Bucharest on August 9 on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guests were welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

MEXICAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU101850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 10, Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary-general of the Mexican Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH PFLP POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER

AU101847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Aug (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, met on August 10 with the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Taysir Qubʻa, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Views were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere on international questions, especially on the global settlement of the Middle East issue apt to lead to a just and durable peace.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

AU081901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 8 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., was called on by Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the C.C. of the Portuguese Communist Party, and by Albano Nunes, member of the C.C. of the P.C.P., head of the International Department of the Portuguese Communist Party, who visit Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview the sides exchanged information on the present and future preoccupations of the R.C.P. and of the P.C.P., expressing the will to continuously develop the relations between the two parties in the spirit of the talks and meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal, to develop the collaboration between Romania and Portugal, to the interest of the Romanian people and of the Portuguese people, of the cause of peace, progress and prosperity worldwide. Tackled were aspects of the international life and of the international communist and working class movement. The talks passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 AUGUST

AU081855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Republican Party of Italy led by Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the party secretary-general, arrived in Bucharest on August 8 on a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. The delegation includes Ennio Ceccarini, member of the R.P.I. National Council, head of the International Section, and Stefani Folli, member of the R.P.I. National Council, head of the Secretariat, director of the OCCIDENTE magazine.

At the Otopeni Airport, the Italian delegation was welcomed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and other Romanian officials.

MACHINE-BUILDING DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS IN IRAQ

AU101842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry led by Constantin Rosubn, deputy minister, that paid a visit to Iraq, was received by Sa'dun Ghaydan, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of transport and communications; Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals, and 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation, and had talks with deputy ministers and chairmen of state economic organizations. The matters considered included the stage of trade and economic cooperation as well as the ways and means of steadily developing them, in line with the decisions made at the recent session of Romanian-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation held in Bucharest.

AGERPRES COMMENTS ON OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL HISTORIANS CONGRESS

AU091900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Aug (AGERPRES)--Preparations for the 15th International Congress on Historical Sciences, that is to start on August 10, in the afternoon, in the Romanian capital city, have generally come to an end. The great importance attached by host country Romania to the congress can also be seen in the fact that the proceedings are to be held under the high patronage of the country's president, Nicolae Ceausescu. The participation in the congress was announced of some 2500 historical experts coming from 60 countries a record number as compared to the participation in similar previous reunions. Announced are delegations from almost all the European countries, from America, Asia and Africa. The largest delegations are those coming from the USSR, USA, Hungary, Bulgaria and Japan. This manifestation is attended for the first time by delegations from China, Burundi, Cameroon. At this edition, the number of non-European historians is higher than at previous congresses--notes the organizing committee, this confirming the tendency manifest with the forum--that meets every five years--to become universal, comprehensive in character.

The themes of the present congress, established by the International Committee of Historical Sciences Bureau that set out from the suggestions of the national committees, tend to cover the entire planet, the former preferential treatment as to certain areas or continents being renounced to a large extent. The rich agenda of the forum proves that special attention is paid to the great changes occurred in the contemporary world, that cannot help being of interest for the historical research. The interest in recent and in very recent history is stressed not only by the important shape of the contemporary history department, but also by the dominance of the contemporary problems submitted to debate in the two plenary sections of the congress: "Major Themes", and "Methodology". In the category of major themes falls "Eastern Europe, An Area of Converging Civilizations", whose general reporters will be Romanians Academician Emil Condurachi and Razvan Theodorescu. At Bucharest, for the first time in the agenda of International Congress on History, included is a special theme devoted to women, Romanian experts also contributed to this theme. All in all over 100 papers will be read.

Scientific and political event of large reverberation, the 15th International Congress on History will not only draw the balance sheet of achievements in historiography over the last five years, but it will also play an important role in directing future historiographic investigations, in committing historians to a greater extent in their effort of making science be an efficient means in support of knowing and of cultivating respect and understanding among peoples. The Romanian historians are resolved to contribute to the assertion of the Bucharest reunion as a strong manifestation of collaboration, struggle for detente, for national independence and peace.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM CONTINUES TALKS

Talks with Vrhovec

LD081104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 August (TANJUG)--Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam, who arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia yesterday, resumed talks with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today.

Yesterday evening, Vrhovec and Ho Tam exchanged views on the international situation expressing a close identity of views on the most important world problems. The two foreign ministers focused particularly on the activities of the nonaligned movement, the strengthening of its authentic principles and the implementation of the decisions adopted at meetings of nonaligned countries so far.

Vrhovec will give a formal luncheon in honour of Ho Tam who is to be received today by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

Report on Talks

LD081630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Continuing their talks, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, this morning discussed topical international problems and the possibilities of the nonaligned countries to help by their activity to check the further deterioration of the international situation.

During the talks, also on this occasion held in the atmosphere of sincerity and friendship which is a general characteristic of relations between the two nonaligned and socialist countries, special attention was paid to the possibilities for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. The two ministers also considered the activity of the nonaligned countries in connection with the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, as well as questions related to bilateral cooperation.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec then gave a formal luncheon in honor of his Korean colleague. Apart from the Yugoslav and Korean figures who participated in the talks, the luncheon was also attended by Dr Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Legislation; Ferhat Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and others.

Meeting With Mijatovic

LD081642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, today received Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, at the Palace of the Federation. Vice Premier Ho Tam presented a message from Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and secretary general of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, to the SFRY Presidency.

The message refers to the firm friendly relations which exist between the two countries, the DPRK's interest in developing and expanding cooperation with Yugoslavia in all spheres and its interest in cooperating closely and working jointly with Yugoslavia in the international sphere. The message also relates to the significance of the role and work of the policy of nonalignment in contemporary international relations, as well as to questions of the DPRK's peace-loving actions aimed at the country's unification.

In a long, friendly and cordial conversation particular emphasis was placed on the need for more active work by the nonaligned movement as an independent factor in solving topical problems of international political and economic relations. In this connection, emphasis was laid on the need for resolute opposition to attempts at introducing bloc rivalry into the movement, so that its influence on complex relations in the world might be consolidated and strengthened in the interest of the whole of mankind. The conversation also related to other questions of international relations and cooperation.

As was said, Yugoslavia will continue to support the DPRK's constructive and peace-loving efforts aimed at the unification of the Korean People.

Emphasis was also laid on the two nonaligned countries. Resolve to continue to promote allround bilateral cooperation on the bases established at meetings between Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song and to contribute, with other countries, to efforts aimed at strengthening peace, all-round cooperation and understanding in the world.

The talk was also attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Paun Serbanovic, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Chang-chun Chu, the DPRK's ambassador to the SFRY; Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee International Department; Ko Song-sun, counsellor of the DPRK's minister of foreign affairs, and others.

KCNA on Mijatovic Meeting

SK110340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade August 9 (KCNA)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on August 8 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The special envoy conveyed words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

Saying that respected Comrade Kim Il-song called a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, at which he analysed the present situation of the non-aligned movement and set forth a very important policy to uphold the fundamental principle and idea of this movement, he declared: Yugoslavia highly appreciates this policy and fully supports it.

It is a legitimate right of the Korean people to realize the reunification of Korea by themselves, he said, and stated: Yugoslavia strongly holds that Korea divided by foreign forces against the will of her people must be reunified into one under all circumstances.

The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Vrhovec End

LD082218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Talks ended this evening between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, and their associates. An exhaustive exchange of views was carried out on the state, further development and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK, as well as on current international matters, and in particular the further affirmation of the policy of nonalignment and the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries in the direction of halting the further deterioration of international political and economic relations and crisis spots in the world.

In the talks, which proceeded in the atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and trust which is characteristic of relations between the two nonaligned and socialist countries, great similarity of views on all the questions examined was manifested. It was stressed that in the meetings and talks between President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito and President of the DPRK Kim Il-song the lasting foundations were laid of long-term all-round and mutually useful cooperation between the two countries. The relations of friengship between the SFRY and DPRK, it was assessed, are developing very successfully and have reached a high level of understanding and cooperation in all spheres.

Satisfaction was expressed over the constant progress made in political, economic, scientific, cultural and other kinds of cooperation and the willingness to promote mutual cooperation in all spheres.

The two ministers also talked exhaustively about the international situation, stressing that at both the political and economic level the world situation is complex and uncertain, and that the chief causes for the deterioration of the international situation are to be bound in the increasingly frequent use of force, military interventions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, which constitutes a threat to the independent development of nations and states and a great danger to peace and security in the world.

The ministers indicated with concern the increasingly intensive and severe rivalry of the great forces and blocs for spheres of influence and the expansion of this rivalry to areas of the nonaligned world. This development is threatening the process of the relaxation of tension and hampering the resolution of existing crises and other key problems in the world, and further stimulating the arms race.

Particular attention was also devoted to international economic relations, for without the faster development of the developing countries the deep roots of the present crisis in international economic and political relations cannot be overcome.

Vrhovec and Ho Tam at the same time stressed that in the world the demands and resolve of nations and countries to live independently, in peace and security, which finds its most adequate expression in the nonaligned policy, are coming more and more to the fore. The policy of nonalignment expresses the objective aspirations and needs of mankind for peace and progress, which makes it possible for this policy to offer real and acceptable alternatives to the major dilemmas and questions of the modern world. This policy has already given a powerful moral and political contribution to the struggle for peace, stability and equal relations in the world, in which connection the further affirmation of the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment has come about.

Both sides pointed to the need for the nonaligned countries to work to eliminate the cause of tension and to return international relations to the path of relaxing tension, strengthening peaceful coexistence and solving current problems by means of negotiations. The conviction was expressed that the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries early next year in New Delhi will be a significant step in overcoming the current dangerous situation in the world and in further affirming the policy of nonalignment as a significant independent factor in world relations.

The two ministers noted that not a single crisis flashpoint in the world is calming down but that there is even a worsening of the situation in some regions. In this connection they discussed the sharpening of crisis in southern Africa and the Middle East, Southeast and Central Asia, and elsewhere in the world. Emphasis was also laid on the need for crisis flashpoints and other acute international problems to be solved in the spirit of the UN Charter, while strictly respecting the principles of nonalignment.

Vrhovec and Ho Tam assessed that the deepening of the crisis of the international economic system represents one of the major causes of strengthening instability in the world. The need to take further measures to set up more equitable international economic relations and to solve the acute problems with which the developing countries are confronted was also emphasized. In this connection they stressed the significance of the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on global negotiations and the third decade of development.

Vice Premier and Minister Ho Tam acquainted Federal Secretary Vrhovec with the situation in connection with the unification of Korea and the latest events in South Korea.

The Yugoslav side expressed full support for the legitimate aspiration of the Korean people for the unification of the country by peaceful means and without interference from outside. The DPRK's readiness to continue the dialogue started with South Korea with a view to the country's unification was assessed as positive.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec informed Minister Ho Tam about the situation in Europe and preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting. He also informed him about efforts by the nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe aimed at overcoming tension and at strengthening general European cooperation and security. It was noted that detente in Europe cannot be of a lasting character unless it spreads to all parts of the world.

As well as the two ministers, the following also took part in the talks: Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Radivoje Petkovic, head of department at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others, and from the Korean side Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee International Department; Chang-chun Chu, the DPRK's ambassador to the SFRY; Ko Song-sun, counsellor of the DPRK's minister of foreign affairs; and Kim In-ho, head of administration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meeting with Pozderac

LD091352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG)--Hamdija Pozderac, League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member, and Ho Tam, Worker's Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee Politbureau candidate member, administration council vice-premier and foreign minister of the DPR of Korea, conferred here in Belgrade today.

Ho Tam arrived in Yugoslavia on Thursday.

During the talk, Pozderac and Ho Tam stated satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and the LCY and the WPK and the readiness further to promote comprehensive cooperation and relations between the two countries and parties along the lines set during the meetings between Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song.

The two party officials exchanged views on the situation and relations in the workers' and communist movement in the world. Pozderac and Ho Tam also discussed certain topical international questions and particularly the strengthening of the non-aligned movement and its activity in solving acute international problems.

The open and friendly talk between Pozderac and Ho Tam showed a concurrence of views on the questions discussed.

Ho Tam visited the Flower House in Belgrade and placed flowers on the grave of President Tito.

Colovic on Visit

AU0911950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Ho Tam's visit and his talks with Josip Vrhovec and other prominent Yugoslav personages has occurred at a time of very tense international relations both in the political and the economic fields. This precisely is the greatest significance of this visit and talks in light of the upcoming important international gatherings, such as a speical session of the UN General Assembly on development problems, the 35th Regular Session of the UN General Assembly, and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

In the very exhaustive Yugoslav-Korean talks, the chief causes of the deterioration of the international situation were indicated to be the increasingly frequent use of force, military intervention and interference in internal affairs of sovereign countries. In this connection the talks pointed out the dangers of growing involvement of the big powers and blocs in the areas of the nonaligned world and their strivings to expand their spheres of influence and impose their interests on the nonaligned countries.

Therefore the talks particularly stressed the need for a more active engagement of the nonaligned movement in the solving of international political and economic problems. In this respect the necessity of a resolute resistance to the attempts to inject bloc contests among the nonaligned countries was especially emphasized.

The tremendous importance of the activation of the movement through a consistent adherence to the original principles and aims of the nonaligned policy was clearly stressed, for it is only in this way that the nonaligned movement may essentially contribute to solving the big problems facing the international community. It was said of the nonaligned movement that it expresses objective strivings and mankind's need for peace and progress.

The Yugoslav-Korean talks particularly pointed to the necessity of united activities by the nonaligned countries to eliminate the present tensions in international relations, to strengthen peaceful coexistence and to solve international problems through negotiations.

Considerable attention was paid to the development of relations between the two countries, for which it was said, among other things, that they develop very successfully and that they are becoming an example for relations among socialist and nonaligned countries. The meetings and talks of President Tito and President Kim Il-song have undoubtedly contributed to this--which was particularly emphasized in the talks--for they in fact laid the foundations of the long-term, comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation in the political economic, scientific and cultural fields. This cooperation, it was assessed, marks a constant progress and particular pleasure was expressed because of it.

In conclusion one should add that Yugoslavia extends full support to the endeavors of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the country. This of course contributes in its way to a further positive development, enhancement and strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation of the two socialist and nonaligned countries.

MONGOLIAN PARTY OFFICIAL TALKS WITH TRBOJEVIC

LD082324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Djuro Trbojevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had a meeting yesterday with Paavangiyn Damdin, secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, who was in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The talks touched on cooperation between the LCY and MPRP. P. Damdin left Yugoslavia today.

FINANCE MINISTER KOSTIC HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR MINISTER LER

LD082322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, held talks in Dubrovnik today with Leopold Ler, Czechoslovak federal minister of finance, on the further promotion of cooperation between our country and Czechoslovakia. The talks concerned long-term financial cooperation, financial and banking cooperation and certain concrete questions concerning bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES FRENCH, ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

LD081904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, 8 August (TANJUG)--Secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Dusan Dragosavac yesterday received member of the Politbureau of the French Communist Party Central Committee Madlaine Vincent Dicolone.

During a long and friendly talk, they exchanged views on the developments in the international workers' and communist movement and the efforts made by the two parties toward surmounting certain relevant problems.

Dragosavac last night also received member of the Italian Communist Party direction Paolo Buffalini, now on a working visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

During a two-hour talk, Dragosavac and Buffalini exchanged views on the international situation and the present developments in the international workers' and communist movement. They also discussed the activities of and cooperation between the two parties.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH EDITOR OF L'HUMANITE

LD091714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, Aug. 9 (TANJUG)--Current trends in the international workers' and communist movements were the main topic discussed at a meeting in Dubrovnik today by secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr. Dusan Dragosavac, and editor-in-chief of L'HUMANITE, the daily of French communists, Rene Andrieux, member of the Communist Party of France Central Committee.

Andrieux is on a working holiday in Yugoslavia.

BAKARIC'S HEALTH REPORTED 'SOMEWHAT BETTER'

LD081322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Aug (TANJUG)--Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, continues to be treated in the military hospital in Zagreb. According to a medical bulletin, the health condition of Dr Vladimir Bakaric is somewhat better than in the past few days, but he still requires hospital treatment.

SARAJEVO LEAGUE DISCUSSES MEMBERS' IDEOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD102036 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] From the life of the League of Communists: The Sarajevo party organization has paid in its present-day activity significant attention to the ideopolitical activity of its members. However, what it is doing now in this direction represents an entirely new aspect because in the future the activity and responsibility of every one of its 74,000 members will be assessed primarily by his contribution to the implementation of unity between words and deeds. More about this in the report by our Sarajevo correspondent Ahmet Metiljevic:

The primary question raised was that of the further elaboration of the methods and contents of work, above all in the basic organization of the League of Communists which must be trained for broadest involvement of the working people and citizens in the process of self-managing and political decisionmaking, in particular, since the question of the methods of activity was up to now in many environments reduced exclusively to organizational and procedural matters and because it was mostly discussed separately and out of context of the implementation of the role of the League of Communists as a whole.

In such party organizations the work was mostly characterized by inertia and old methods and this had in turn led to the severance of necessary ties with other sociopolitical and self-managing institutions, and even to sectarian attitudes towards them.

Thus, for instance in some organizations of associated labor, all members of the executive committees of the trade unions, furthermore chairmen of the trade union groups, of the leaderships of the young people or chairmen of the delegations are chiefly from the ranks of the League of Communists. The situation is also similar in some local communities where only communists are in the leaderships of the Socialist Alliance. In the same vein, there are also few nonparty people in muncipal and town leaderships of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and the young.

The consequence of all this is a kind of isolationism of these organizations and organs, their bureaucratization, the creation of an impression of lack of trust with regard to other institutions of the system and towards working people and citizens and this is incompatible with the policy of the League of Communists. In such environments where the work of the League of Communists organizations is not correctly channelled and where organizations are closed within themselves mostly, there is also no adequate content of work or initiatives aimed at coming to grips more seriously with the vital issues. In such environments initiatives are often expected to come from the higher organs of the League of Communists and the consequence of this is that the organizations are concerned with themselves, that in debates at meetings mostly the words of the same communists are heard, that there is no sufficiently open dialogue, collective work and responsibility, and so forth.

Such a situation exists as a rule in the environments where the development of self-managing relations is lagging behind and where the League of Communists does not sufficiently participate, through relevant institutions, in their work.

CULAFIC SPEAKS ON REGIONAL PARTY ANNIVERSARY IN MONTENEGRO

LD091558 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Titograd, 9 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's highly developed system of socio-economic relations enables a successful and stable development of the society on the basis of socialist self-management and democracy. The system has proven its force with the results to date in the socio-economic development, results well-known to the world. League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dobroslav Culafic underlined the above today in his speech in Bare Zugica, Yugoslav constituent Republic of Montenegro, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) Provincial Conference for Montenegro, Sandzak, Kosovo and Methia. At the conference, attended by then Communist Party of Yugoslavia Secretary-General Josip Broz Tito, the party ranks were consolidated on the eve of the people's uprising against the fascist invader and its domestic collaborators in July 1941.

Speaking about the functioning of the Yugoslav self-management system, Culafic noted that there continue in evidence forces, which having lost their positions, make use of workers not being adequately informed to pass decisions in their place. Culafic said that there also continue in evidence instances of liberalism and technocracy. We evaluate the level of democracy by the extent to which the working class disposes of the means, conditions and results of its work and decides on its and social affair, primarily the surplus product, Culafic said.

Culafic spoke also about the present process of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. He assessed the success of the drive as a major condition for the further development of self-management relations. It is necessary to strengthen the revolutionary role of the League of Communists toward insuring the effectiveness of the economic stabilization drive, Culafic noted.

Dubroslav Culafic devoted most of his speech to the role of the Montenegrin people in the Yugoslav revolution and the comprehensive development of Montenegro as a constituent republic of Socialist Yugoslavia. Montenegro, as a constituent republic actively and as an equal participates in the solution of all general and common tasks of the Yugoslav state and self-management community. The Republic of Montenegro's relations toward the Yugoslav community and the Yugoslav community's relation toward the Republic of Montenegro, Culafic said in conclusion, reflect the force and lasting value the pledge to Tito on the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in socialist, self-management and independent Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY--Dzavid Emini, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Uruguay, has presented his credentials to President Aparicio Mendez of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

GDR FINANCE DELEGATION--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, on 28 July received Dr Herta Koenig, GDR deputy minister of finance, Dr (Polze Werher), president of the German Bank for Foreign Trade, and other members of the German part of the mixed finance commission. They discussed amendments to the payments agreement, the need to set up a bank consortium, opportunities for cooperation in third markets and some current bilateral financial questions. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 80 p 6 AU]

CONGO PARTY DELEGATION--On 22 July Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, received a party delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Stanislas Batheas Mollomb, member of the Central Committee of the Congo Labor Party. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 80 p 6 AU]

MARINC-CONGO DELEGATION MEETING--Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 23 July received a Congo Labor Party delegation headed by Stanislas Batheas Mollomb. "In a short cordial and friendly conversation they talked about the development of cooperation between the LCY and the Congo Labor Party and the further advancement of relations between the two friendly nonaligned countries." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 6 AU]